## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8446.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## HE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

erbatim Report of the Questioning of Old Brown by Senator Mason, Congressman Vallandigham, and Others.

Le Refuses to Disclose the Names of his Abettors, but Confesses to Interviews with Joshua R. Giddings, and En-dorses Gerrit Smith's Letter.

e Declares that he Received his Wounds After Surrendering.

IS STATEMENT TO THE HERALD REPORTER.

he Property of Slaveholders to have been Confiscated.

ILITARY ORDERS FROM GOV. WISE

le is Mortified at the Disgrace Brought on the State—Brown's Magazine.

ETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPT. BROWN

e Abolitionist and Black Republ

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER

thers. It is by my own folly that I have been could easily have saved myself from it had

Mr. Mason—Tardy in getting away?

Mr. Brown—I should have gone away, but I id thirty odd prisoners, whose wives and daughers were in tears for their safety, and I felt for il. For this reason I allowed the train to cross the idge, and gave them full liberty to pass on. I did it ily to spare the feelings of those passengers and their milies, and to allay the apprehensions that you had got ere in your vicinity a band of men who had no regard r life and property, nor any feeling of humanity. Mr. Mason—But you killed some people passing along

nd done, it was without my knowledge. Your own tizens, who were my prisoners, will tell you that ery possible means were taken to prevent it.
did not allow my men to fire, nor even to return fire, when there was danger of killing those e regarded as innocent persons, if I could help it. They ill tell you that we allowed ourselves to be fired at re-

atedly and did not return it. A BYSTANDER—That is not so. You killed an unarmed an at the corner of the house over there (at the water

nk) and another besides.

Mr. Brown—See here, my friend, it is useless to diste or contradict the report of your own neighbors who

ere my prisoners.

Mr. Mason—If you would tell us who sent you here ho provided the means—that would be information of

hat concerns myself—I will answer anything I can with mor, but not about others. Mr. Vallandigham (member of Congress from Ohlo,

he had just entered)—Mr. Brown, who sent you here? Mr. Brown—No man sent me here; it was my own hich ever you please to ascribe it to. I acknowledge no

nces of my own contriving and getting up.

Mr. Vallandiguam—How long have you been engaged

usess. Four of my sons had gone there to settle, and ey induced me to go. I did not go there to settle but

cause of the difficulties.

Mr. Mason-How many are engaged with you in this

wement? I ask those questions for our own safety.

Mr. Brown—Any questions that I can benorably answer
cill, not otherwise. So far as I am myself concerned I
ve told everything truthfully. I value my word, sir.

Mr. Mason—What was you'r object in coming?

Mr. Brown—We came to free the slaves, and only

)—How many men in all had you?

dr. Brown—I came to Virginia with eighteen men only

tr. Brown-Young man, I don't wish to discuss that

ir. Brows.—Well, perhaps your ideas and mine on mili-y subjects would differ materially. Ir. Mason.—How do you justify your acts?

enville, down not far from Whoeling.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in C

Mr. Brown-Yes, sir.

Ohio with the ague. I was part of the time in Ashiabula county.

Mr. VALLANBOHAM—Did you see anything of Joshau R. Glddings there?

Mr. Rhow—I did meet him.

Mr. VALLANBOHAM—Did you converse with him?

Mr. BROWM—I did. I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Glddings; but I certainly met with him and had conversations with him.

Mr. VALLANBOHAM—About that rescue case?

Mr. BROWM—Yes, I did; I beard him express his opinions upon it very freely and frankly.

Mr. VALLANBOHAM—Justifying it?

Mr. BROWM—Wes, sir; I do not compremise him certainly in saying that.

A EYSTATUBE—Did you go out to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society?

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I went out under the auspices of John Brown and nobody else.

Mr. VALLANBOHAM—Will you answer this: Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

Mr. BROWN—No, I won't answer that, because a denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it I should not make, and to make any affirmation of it I should not make, and to make any affirmation of it.

acts?

Mr. Brown—Upon the golden rule. I pity the poor in bondage that have none to help them; that is why I am here; not to gratify any personal animosity, revenge or vindicitive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed and the wronged, that are as good as you and as precious in the sight of God.

Bystander—Certainly. But why take the slaves against

bula county?

Mr. Strawarsa—Some months ago. I never resided there any length of time; have been through there.

Mr. Vallandigham—How far did you live from Jeffer-

Mr. Vallandigham—How far did you live from Jefferson?

Mr. Brown—Be cautious, Stephens, about any answers that would commit any friend. I would not answer that. Stephens turned partially over with a groan of pain, and was silent.

Mr. Vallandigham (to Mr. Brown)—Who are your advisers in this movement?

Mr. Brown—I cannot answer that. I have numerous sympathisers throughout the entire North.

Mr. Vallandigham—In northern Ohiof

Mr. Brown—No more there than anywhere else; in all the free States.

Mr. Vallandigham—But you are not personally acquainted in southern Ohiof

Mr. Brown—Not very much.

Mr. Vallandigham (to Stephens)—Were you at the Convention last June?

SECTION 1. WEB.

Mr. Vallandigham (to Brown)—You made a speech there?

A Brown-Because I thought that necessary to success; no other reason.

Brown-Because I thought that necessary to success; no other reason.

Brown-Browner-And you think that honorable? Have you read Gerritt Smith's last letter?

Mr. Brown-What letter do you mean?

Browner-What letter do you mean?

Browner-The New York Herallo of yesterday in speaking of this affair mentions a letter in this way:—

speaking of this small memories a recoilect a very significant A propos of this exciting news, we recoilect a very significant passage in one of Gerrit Smith's letters, published a month or two ago in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shackles off the slaves by the force of moral sussion or le-gal agitation, and predict that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation would be an financiation in the South.

galaston, and presided would be an finurection in the fount.

Mr. Brown-I have not seen the New York Herald for some days past; but I presume, from your remark about the gist of the letter that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Smith that moral sussion is hopeless. I don't think the people of the siave States will ever consider the subject of slavery in its true light till some other arguments's resorted to than moral sussion.

Mr. Varlandoulan-Did you expect a general rising of the slaves in case of your success?

Mr. Brews-No, Sir, nor did I wish it; I expected to gather them up from time to time and set them free.

Mr. Varlandoulan-Did you expect to hold possession here till them?

Mr. Brows-Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I am here a prisoner said wounded, because I feelinhly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength in supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was too tardy after commencing the open attack—in delaping my movements through Monday night, and up to the time I was attacked by the government troops. It was all occasioned by my desire to sure the feelings of my prisoners and their families and the community at large. I had no knowledge of the shooting of the negro (Heywood).

Mr. Vallandusha-What time did you commence your

organization in Canada?

Mr. Brows—Thirt occurred about two years ago, if I re-member right. It was, I think, in 1858.

Mr. Vallamontan—Who was the Secretary?

Mr. Brows—That I would not tell if I recollected, but I

on the score of his wounds.

Governor Wise arrived here in the train from Charles town, and issued the following order:—

HARPEN'S FEIRTY, Oct. 20, 1859.

HENRY HUNTER, ESQ. —

SIR—The Governor of Virginia directs that you organize an armed patrol of twenty-five men, to be under your command, and to remain on duty until further orders. You are invested with such discretionary powers as may be necessary to carry out the instructions to-day given you by the Governor. You will patrol the districts assigned you for duty, protect and defend person and property, and execute the full office assigned you. You will communicate information or report for further orders, in writing, to the Governor at Richmond, or to the undersigned. By order of HENRY A. WISE,

Governor of Virginia and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN BLAIR, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

Upon which Captain Craig Issued the following instruction to the Superintendent of the Armory:—

ORDMANCE DEPARTMENT,

HARPEN'S FERRY, Oct. 20, 1859. }

TO A. M. BARBOUR, ESQ., Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory:—

Sira—His Excellency the Governor of Virginia having

To A. M. BARBOUR, Beq., Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory—
Sre—His Excellency the Governor of Virginia having notified me that he had direted the organization of an armed patrol for the protection of the neighboring districts, and having requested that a sufficient number of arms should be issued on account of the quota that will become due to the State in 1850, you will please issue to Henry Hunter, Esq., who has been directed to organize the patrol, twenty-five (25) rifles, calibre firty-eight (63), with bayonets and implements, and one pair of bullet moulds and swages.

A. H. CRAIG, Captain of Ordnance.

Thirty rounds of ammunition were also directed to be given to Hunter at the expense of the State. The Governor says the State bad arms for one hundred thousand men. He said the Sharpe's rifles were a dangerous weapon for those not familiar with arms. He preferred the smooth bore muskets for military purposes. Sharpe's rifles were toys in the hands of the people.

ders and hips than such a disgrace should have been cast upon it. That fourteen white men and five negroes should have captured the government works and all Harper's Ferry, and have found it possible to retain them for one hour, while Col. Lee, with twelve marines, settled

the matter in ten minutes.

That nineteen men should capture one hundred prisoners was something like the Irish soldier who captured ten men and told his officer that—"Faith, he surrounded them." They should read Shakspere and study Faith.

A prisoner remarked that there were ten of them—
(laughter)—prisoners, and nine insurgents, but
hat the latter were each armed with three Sharpe's
rifes and two Colt's resolvers. We were huddled in like
a flock of sheep. "Yes," said the Governor, "you
were in a corner, and you were very much like sheep.
They certainly cornered all Harper's Ferry."
The leader, Brown, said that if he had had five hundred

The leader, Brown, said that if he had had five hundred men, with a bundle of nerves like his own, he would nave given them treuble. Brown is not hurt—only a fow stabe. Turn him loose, and he would be like a Bedouin. Like Sam Patch, J Brown wanted to show them that "some things can be done as well as others."

The Governor said to some citizens when they complained that they had no arms, that it was their fault their militia had not been organized. He could not send them arms unices they were organized, as not one company in ten had doso, as reported to the State authorities. It would be throwing them away. He would see that the districts under his/control should be protected, whether the general government protected if property or not. The like seene should never happen again.

Captain Harry Clay Hunter, just appointed captain of the patrol, is a son of Andrew Hunter, See, -d distinguished lawyer of this county. The Governor told Captain Hunter

the Virginia troops from the commencement of the difficulties.

The Governor paid a high compliment to Dr. Danbar, of Balto, and his corps of surgeons, for their efficiency. Dr. Danbar was at the side of the marine, Quinn, the moment he was shot, and bore him away. To Mr. Bennet, the Auditor of the Treasury, who had just arrived on the Western train, the Gomenor suid:—"You all come in after the fulr; we are all life, except the killed and wounded." He also had a private conversation with Hon. C. J. M. Faulkner, who had just arrived here on his way to the County Agricultural Fair at Winchester.

Two employes of the government, out of two hundred and seventy workmen, were wounded.—namely: Edward McCabe and A. M. Moriatt, both in shoulder, alightly.

Evans Dorsey, living at No. 64 Pine street, Baltimore: G. W. Richardson, G. W. Hammond and George Wollett who were wounded, are doing well.

The United States District Court for Western Virginia commences its session at Wytheville, Wythe county—Judge Brokenbaugh presiding—on Monday next. The Superior Court being the Circuit Court of Jesieven, commenced its mession to-day at Charlestown, Jederson county.

The prisoners are committed to jail at the instance of

OUR DESPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

## OUR BALTIMORE DESPATCH.

OUR BALTIMORE DESPATCH.

BALTMORE, Oct. 20, 1859.

It is generally conceded that Cook is still in the mountains on the Virginia or Maryland side of the Potomac. The neighborhood is so closely guarded that he can hardly escape. The description of Cook is as follows: Five feet four to six inches high, weighs one hundred and thirty-two pounds, walks with his breast projecting forward descriptions had leaning towards the right side; has light hair, with a small growth around the upper lip; is of a sallow complexion, and has a sharp, narrow face. and Vallendigham and others, he made several answers which clearly demonstrate the compilicity of numerous persons in the Northern, Western and Eastern States. He refused to answer a question as to whether he had a conference with Mr. Giddings about his Virginia expedition, but admitted that he had corresponeence with parties at the North on the subject, and that he had numerous sympathisers in all the free States.

Despatches have been received to night from Hagers town, which declare that Cook's wife cortainty went to Harrisburg on Tuesday, and took boarding at the same house with old Brown's daughter-in-law.

The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Hagerstown followed cook as far as Greencastle to-day, and the impression there is that Cook had left for Chambersburg. The impression at Hagerstown is that Cook passed through last night.

pression at Hagerstown is that Cook passed through last night.

The Sheriff was credibly informed at Greencastle that a load of boxes passed there on Tuesday for Washington county loaded with rifles, pistols and pikes. The Sheriff is going in search of them in the morning.

The stage driver of the Chambersburg line also confirms the statement in regard to Cook's wife. LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPTAIN

Armory, endeavoring to organize companies for general defence. The Virginia militis, however, are not very tractable material for the formation of efficient compa-

the Pennsylvania line, and is far on his way toward

cowardice, in anowing such a handful of men to hold a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants as prison-ers for twenty-four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens in confinement. One replied—" Well, Governor, but you must remember that they were packed together like

sheep." His reply was, "yes, I know that, but I must say I think you acted like sheep also." The earing of the case before the examining court of justice will probably take place to-morrow, when the pri-soners will probably be removed to Wytherille for trial. Capt. Brown is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though Stevens will, it is thought, not survive; he,

GEN. WOOL GOES TO HARPER'S FERRY. The veteran Gen. Wool left this city for the scene of the insurrection of flarper's Ferry yesterday, where he warrive this morning. His presence, as commanding offic of the Eastern division, and in the absence of Gen. So the senior General in command of the United States Arm together with his producee, promptness and sagacity, whep to caim the excitement of this feedball leaves.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF OUR ABOLITION
AND BLACK REPUBLICAN ORGANS.

(From the New York Indpendent, abolition organ, of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Geo.
B. Cheever are the principal editors.]

THE UPRIBLING AT HARRER'S FREEY.
In another column will be found full particulars of the late exciting affair in Virginia. It seems to resolve itself into an infatuated scheme of a few men to abet the escape of slaves by a violent outbreak producing public confusion and alarm. The instigator was a somewhat famous man, familiarly known in Kansas broils as "Old Brown." or "Ossawattenie Brown." Exasperated by the outrages of the propagandists of slavery in Kansas—having seen four of his soms butchered by the Missouri ruffians, his own life having been threatened and hunted for a reward—the old man was transformed from a homest, sturdy farmer

CURIOUS FINANCIAL DEVELOPEMENTS.

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE.

Continued Confessions of the Colchester Cashier.

Remarkably Loose Way of Issuing Bank Notes-No Record of the Issues Kept in the Bank.

MODEL LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

Monorable Discharge of Mr. Warren Leland.

His Re-Arrest and Bailment on Substantially the Same Charges.

Alleged Black Mail Motives of the

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE HERALD. COLUMNIER, Oct. 19, 1859.

The examination in the case of Warren Leland and the

canner, ar. cam. r. Jones, yr.

The prosecution resumed the examination of Mr. as follows, the testimony being elicited by Mr. Watte
Q. What have you to say about the first issue of the Coichester Bank? A. I said that the first amount of the coichester Bank?

Q. Did they ever come to the Bank of Cole

Only for redemption.

Q. Did they come to be registered or signed or the books of the bank, or with the directors' cogn A. They came to the President and were signe unknown to the bank, but were never entered

Q. What became of these bills? A. The

A portion of them were prepared, I am positive, and a por-tion of them were only signed.

Q. What did Leland do with regard to the preparation

Q. Where did this occur? A. At Hartford.

other reteries

MR. IKLAND INTRODUCES MR. JONES AS MR. FERRIMS.

METROPOLITAR HOTEL, NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1988.

FRIEND FREEALD—Allow me to introduce to you my we particular friend, Ersatus Perkins, Eag. He velts Burkand look at your city and State generally. Please show him a strendon you can, and it will be duly appreciated by you want to be a strendon you can, and it will be duly appreciated by your conditions.